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ABSTRACT

Inmigration to Maine was found to have altered population distribution, increased the proportion of younger, highly educated persons, and provided a pool of professional/managerial persons for community involvement. Data gathered from 417 persons moving into Maine during the July through December period of either 1980 or 1983 showed inmigrants to be young, highly educated, employed in upper level, white collar occupations, from large counties in the northeastern United States, and preferring to live in small towns. While the majority chose Maine for its environmental and small town attributes rather than for economic reasons, occupational choice and its correlates were seen as likely to change the social and occupational composition of Maine communities. Interrelationships between respondents' occupations and size of town in which they lived, place of work, income changes, household size, marital status, age, and education were examined and compared with data on respondents prior to their moves to Maine. Impacts of inmigration on small and rural communities are discussed from community planning perspectives. Tables throughout the text and in the appendix present survey data. (LFL)

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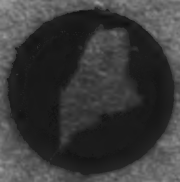

DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURAL and RESOURCE ECONOMICS

STAFF PAPER

ECONOMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL
ASPECTS OF RECENT INMIGRATION
TO MAINE

By

Louis A. Ploch

ARE 371 March 1985

COLLEGE OF LIFE SCIENCES
and
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PREFACE

The first report in this series[1] was based, as is this one, on the analysis of data from a study of inmigration to Maine. A sample of persons who exchanged an out-of-state driver's license for a Maine one in either 1980 or 1983 was asked to respond to a questionnaire sent to them by mail. The reports are based on the replies of 417 respondents. The effective response rate was 33 percent.

The first report[1] had two major emphasis: (a) who the migrants are demographically and (b) where they chose to settle. More than half of the respondents were from large counties (250,000 population and over) in the Northeast. Their levels of education were high (68% had some college training, 44% were college graduates) and the majority of those who were employed were in upper level, white collar occupations. For the most part they came to Maine more for its environmental and small town attributes rather than for specifically economic reasons. The preferred places of residence were small -- 52 percent were living in towns of less than 5,000 population.

In the second report[2] the three major foci were: (a) why recent migrants chose to move to Maine, (b) what their levels of satisfaction are with life in Maine, and (c) in what activities do they presently participate in or plan to participate in. The majority of the migrants came to Maine voluntarily and for other than economic/job reasons. The migrants tended to be satisfied with life in Maine, particularly with its "people" aspects. The majority of the respondents are, or intend to be, more active in social, civic, and community affairs than they were in their former communities.

To obtain the data necessary to address these aspects of the lives of recent inmigrants, samples of persons who had exchanged an out-of-state driver's license for a Maine one in the July-December period or either 1980 or 1983 were asked a series of relevant questions. Some questions, which to be meaningful, required a length of stay in the state of some duration, were asked only of the so-called "1980" respondents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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[1]Recent Inmigration to Maine -- The Who and Where of It by Louis A. Ploch. ARE 369, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Maine at Orono, October, 1984.

[2]Inmigration to Maine -- Motivations for Moving, Satisfactions, Participation by Louis A. Ploch. ARE 370, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Maine at Orono, January 1985.

ECONOMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPECTS OF RECENT INMIGRATION TO MAINE

Louis A. Ploch*

INTRODUCTION

Historically, migration and economic/occupational needs have been highly interrelated (DeJong and Fawcett, 1981:23ff). Interstate migration for job seeking purposes is a well established pattern in the United States. In the 1970's and early 1980's, a period generally marked by drastic economic adjustments in the northern states, a pronounced migration trend was the movement to southern and western "Sun Belt" states by job seekers from the northern states.

Particularly during the early and mid portions of this period Maine was experiencing relatively high unemployment rates. Logic would seem to indicate, given these facts, that the state would not have been a popular migration destination. Research conducted by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station (Ploch, 1978, 1982, 1984) indicates otherwise. In each of three studies of inmigration to Maine it has been demonstrated that since the mid 1970's migration to the state has been at relatively high rates. This phenomena is even more surprising when it is remembered that prior to the mid 1970's Maine had experienced net outmigration for most every year since the Civil War era (Ploch, 1981a). And despite the fact that migrations, particularly across state lines, tends to be highly economically motivated, economics/job seeking was not the prime reason the majority of new residents chose to locate in Maine (Ploch, 1985).

It would be incorrect, however, to conclude that economics/jobs were of little or no importance as attractions to persons who were moving to Maine. For example, in the current study, which included persons who had moved to the state in the July-December period of either 1980 or 1983, 38 percent of 400 respondents replied **"yes"** to the question: "Did you move to Maine primarily for job or other economically related reasons."

For over 60 percent of the respondents, reasons other than economic ones constituted their major motivations for moving to the state. From comments made on returned questionnaires, and from replies to other questions, it is evident that many persons chose to accept, or to look for, a job in Maine not simply for the job itself. Many chose their current job because it was in Maine. It is quite apparent that many of them came to Maine because it not only met their economic needs or wishes, but also because it satisfied other more socially and/or psychologically related motivations.

While the magnitude of the recent 1970's-1980's inmigration to the state was somewhat of a surprise, it was not out of keeping with established trends. Historically, Maine has imported significant proportions of its professionals and upper level managers. Some of these persons, particularly those filling managerial slots, were "transferred in" by large national and international corporations with plants in Maine. Many of the "outside-owned" plants are located in semi-rural and small town areas, the preferred locations of the majority of recent inmigrants.

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Historically, however, many of the inmigrant professionals and managers settled in or near the larger population concentrations. Generally, these were locales in which their professional services were needed and/or where the jobs were. More recently, instead of settling in the more urban areas, many of the new migrants, including the professionals and managers are locating in rural and small towns in Maine (Ploch, 1984). As a result many smaller places now have a more diverse occupational composition. Former deficiencies in professional and managerial services have been lessened.

Many of these new residents not only came to Maine to practice a profession or to engage in an occupational pursuit of their choice, they also came to the state to enjoy its social and environmental amenities. Many of these persons also have or intend to become active in the life of their chosen community (Ploch, 1985).

To determine just how important job related factors were in their move to Maine, the respondents were requested to react to several statements which are reproduced in Table 1 below. In answering the questions, the respondents could choose one of five alternatives: "0" (none), 1 (low), 2, 3, 4 (high). For each statement a large majority (70% to 93%) chose the "0" alternative which indicated that that particular employment aspect was of no importance to them in their decision to move to Maine.

In Table 1, for each statement, the figure in the "some" column represents the proportion of the respondents who chose either the "1", "2", "3", or "4" alternative. The figure in the "none" column represents the proportion of the respondents who indicated that a particular employment aspect had no importance in their decision to move. Some persons responded to more than one of the categories; therefore, the totals in the **"some"** column are not additive.[1]

TABLE 1

Importance of Job Related Factors in Inmigrant's Decision to Move to Maine

	Percent Degree of Importance in Decision to Move	
	None	Some
Reason for Moving		
To accept a new job (not transferred)	70	30
Need to look for a job	87	13
Decided to go into business in Maine	88	12
Came to Maine to establish or to join in a professional practice	89	11
Volunteered for a job transfer	93	7
Required job transfer	93	7

[1] In response to a separate question, "Did you move to Maine primarily for job or other economically related reasons?", 61% of the respondents replied "No".

The response patterns noted in the footnote and in Table 1 indicate that job-economic attractions were not the paramount reasons why the majority of respondents moved to Maine. The table does, however, contain at least one important implication. Nearly one-third of the respondents indicated that there had been a job waiting for them at their time of arrival in the state. Apparently some Maine employers continue to fill a portion of their job vacancies by drawing from the national pool of prospective candidates. From the tabulated data, unsolicited comments made on questionnaires, and from other sources, it can be concluded that most of the jobs obtained prior to migration were in the professional or managerial fields. Positions of these types are generally well remunerated which is no doubt a factor in professional and managerial persons being highly mobile.

Income enhancement was not, however, a major factor in the choice of a new location for the majority of our sample of respondents. Just 42 percent reported having higher incomes in Maine than in their previous states. Fifty-eight percent have the same or lower incomes than before their migration. These results are consistent with those obtained on our previous studies of migration to Maine.

When the data in Table 1 are analyzed by sex of the respondents, for just one of the variables is there a significant statistical difference in the response patterns of males and females. At a rate which would occur by chance alone no more than one out of one hundred times, males more than females indicate that moving to Maine to go into business was of some importance to them.

Occupational Distribution

Significant shifts have occurred in the occupational composition of the United States since World War II. Each decennial census has shown that fewer persons are employed in blue collar and/or resource related jobs. Contrastingly, higher proportions of persons are employed in service and other white collar occupations. Maine has not been immune from the trend away from the blue collar industries.[2] The loss of much of the state's textile industry, the continuing decline in the numbers of farmers, fishermen, and woodsmen, and great job losses in the shoe and leather industries are familiar examples. And in keeping with national trends, there have been both numerical and proportional increases in employment in retail and other commercial occupations as well as in public and private service jobs.

The occupational choices of the inmigrants also reflect this trend. There are, however, as Table 2 illustrates, large differences between the occupational composition of the inmigrants and employed persons in Maine.[3] The respondents

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[2]In 1970, 53 percent of Maine's labor force was employed in white collar occupations. The comparable figure for 1980 was 59 percent (U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C21, Table 61).

[3]The occupational distribution of the respondents before they moved to Maine is shown in Appendix Table 1. In general, the two distributions are similar. In their former locations somewhat smaller proportions of the respondents were employed in professional or managerial positions than presently. Conversely, somewhat higher proportions were employed in blue collar jobs. An age factor may account for some of the difference. Some of the younger inmigrants were still acquiring education or gaining job experience in lower level positions before they moved to Maine and qualified for higher level positions.

tend to be employed in white collar occupations, particularly in professional positions, at much higher rates than is the long-resident Maine population. For example, 70 percent of the respondents who are employed hold positions in professional or managerial fields. In contrast, in 1980 just 20 percent of the working Maine population was so employed. Higher proportions of the total Maine population than the inmigrants held jobs in the other five occupational categories included in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Occupational Distribution for Inmigrant Respondents (1984) and Maine Employed Persons, 1980

Occupation	Percent	
	Inmigrant Respondents	Maine Residents*
Professional Specialties	43.1	12.0
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	27.0	8.4
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support (Includes Clerical)	10.3	26.0
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	10.3	14.5
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	2.4	22.2
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	1.5	3.8
Service (Public and Private)	5.4	13.1
	100.0	100.0
Number	204	459,522

*Data for Maine from Table 68, PC80-1-C21 Maine, 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census. The total Maine figures are for "employed persons 16 years and over." For the inmigrant respondents "homemaker" responses were deleted to preserve the comparability of the two sets of data. A total of 192 of the inmigrant respondents (49 males and 143 females did not report an occupation).

It is obvious that if the trends noted in Table 2 continue, the rate of increase in upper level white collar jobs in Maine will accelerate. And if these trends do continue, Maine will continue to be attractive to inmigrants. Attractive particularly to persons from urbanized areas who are trained and/or experienced in upper level white collar positions.

Such a trend would probably have several effects. One obvious one would be to increase the number of skilled professionals -- physicians, dentists, lawyers, engineers, etc. Associated with this movement would be a probable upgrading of professional and managerial services in the less populated areas.

The inmigrants with professional and managerial training/experience tend to be young and well trained. Their presence and availability might lead employers and clients to seek their services to the detriment of older, longer established

persons. On the other hand, the very presence of increased proportions of professionally and managerially trained persons could prove to be an inducement for employers who are seeking that type of labor force to move to Maine. Historically, the general paucity of locally available professionals and managers has led to the practice in Maine of recruiting these types of needed personnel from "away."

The lack in Maine of medical, dental, and veterinary training schools as well as large businesses which could provide managerial training and experience has meant that the local pool of needed professionals and managers was small. Added to this was the disposition of many native young persons who did receive professional or managerial training to leave the state. Thus, a sort of occupational vacuum was created which out-of-staters have filled.

Whether or not the recent influx of inmigrants will provide an over supply of professionals and managers to the detriment of Maine natives/long time resident job seekers is conjectural. What is not conjectural is that in the early 1980's Maine's occupational composition is being augmented by a cadre of inmigrants who are disproportionately employed in professional and managerial positions.

Occupational Distribution by Sex

Of the 403 persons who responded to the occupational question, 40 percent were males and 60 percent were females; however, at the time they responded to the questionnaire 30 percent of the males and 60 percent of the females reported that they were not presently employed. Thus, the sample for which we have employment data consists of 110 males and 94 females.[4]

As Table 3 illustrates, there are readily apparent differences by sex in the occupational choices of the inmigrant respondents. In general terms, there are larger proportions of men than women in "typical" male jobs -- crafts, operatives, laborers. And there are larger proportions of women than men in "typical" female jobs -- retail sales, clerical, and service. But these male/female jobs account for just about one-third of the occupations of our sample of new Maine residents[5]

Significantly, the proportions of males (71.7%) and females (68.2%) employed in the combined professional and managerial fields is approximately the same. And as indicated in Table 3 there is a much higher proportion of inmigrants (70%) in these generally well paid and prestigeful occupations than for the total Maine population of employed persons (20%).

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[4]These figures also reflect the deletion of 2 "homemaker" responses and 5 responses which could not be accomodated by our occupational category.

[5]It is quite possible that our sample of respondents is skewed by being composed of larger proportions of persons in the higher income, higher status occupations that is true of the total stream of inmigrants to Maine. Persons with upper level positions tend to respond to questionnaires more readily than do persons in other occupational fields.

TABLE 3

Occupational Distribution of Inmigrants by the Sex of Respondent

Occupation	Percent	
	Male	Female
Professional specialties	42.7	43.6
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	29.0	24.5
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support (Includes Clerical)	1.8	20.2
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	16.4	3.2
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	4.5	0.0
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	0.9	2.1
Service (Public and Private)	4.5	6.4
	99.8*	100.0
Number	110	94

*Does not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

If this trend continues, it could have importance in specific smaller communities. In smaller communities and rural areas, the traditional view has been that women's place is in the home. In recent years the perceived need for additional family income as well as the increasing availability in rural and semirural areas of jobs for which women are qualified and needed has drawn increasing proportions of females into the labor force. Although there have been many exceptions, most of the new employment opportunities for women have been in relatively low paying jobs which do not require extensive education or prior training/experience. In contrast, our female respondents who are employed tend to have professional or managerial positions.[6] This difference in occupational achievement may set them apart from the majority of other women in their communities.

CORRELATES OF OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE

Ones' choice of an occupation in a new community is usually closely related to other facets of his/her life. In this section we will examine the interrelationships between the respondents occupations as reported in 1984 and the size of town in which they live, their place of work, income changes, number moved, marital status, age, and education.

[6]Sixty-eight percent of the employed female respondents held professional or managerial positions; 20 percent held technical, sales, administrative support (clerical) positions; 12 percent held blue collar jobs. The comparabale figures for employed Maine women, 16 years and older in 1980, were: 20 percent professional, managers; 58 percent technical, sales, administrative (clerical), service; 22 percent blue collar.

To insure that there would be a sufficient number of cases in the analytical categories, the seven occupational groupings presented in previous tables have been reduced to three:

A. Professional/Managerial
(professional specialists, executives, managers)

B. Nonprofessional White Collar/Service
(technical sales clerical, secretarial, public and private service, farmers)

C. Blue Collar
(precision production, craft, repair, operators including transportation, fabricators, laborers)

Although these groupings are arbitrary, and perhaps not completely mutually exclusive, they tend to be distinguishable by two relevant criteria -- educational requirements and levels of remuneration. Group A is particularly separated from both groups B and C by these criteria.

Most of the occupations comprising Group A require a minimum of a four-year college degree either by law or practice. The average income for most Group A occupations is higher than that associated with either Group B or C occupations. Some of the specific jobs in Group B do require a college degree, but the levels of compensation are generally lower than for the Group A occupations.

Most of the jobs included in the Group C occupation do not require advanced education. Some do, however, have specific vocational training and/or experience (apprenticeship) requirements. Generally speaking, income levels for blue collar jobs are lower than those prevailing for the Group A and B occupations. Notable exceptions do occur. For example, some precision craftsmen, truck drivers and other blue collar workers do earn more than do many white collar persons, including some professionals such as public school teachers and human service workers. In part, at least, some of these income differences are compensated for by differences in perceived social status.

The Appendix tables, beginning with Table 2, present the data for the respondents prior to their move to Maine. In this section the interrelationships among the respondents' occupational levels and selected variables as they existed in 1984 will be presented.

Size of Town

Regardless of their occupation, the preferred size of town/city of our sample of employed respondents was our middle classification -- places of 2,500 to 19,999 in 1980. This choice was particularly popular for those in our "B" occupational group -- nonprofessionable white collar persons. Seventy percent of them settled in these not too small, not too large communities. Most places of this size offer a combination of small town amenities and a reasonable array of services. And in Maine, many of them are located within a short drive of larger places which offer a greater variety of services, particularly professional specialties --

medical specialists, general hospital, specialized shopping facilities, and recreational/cultural opportunities.

On the other hand, because the majority of inmigrants (70%) are either professionals or managers their preferences for Maine's small and mid size towns and cities may mean the improvement of and/or the introduction of needed services in these smaller places.

Just 15 percent of the inmigrants chose to locate in Maine cities of 20,000 or more population. Oddly enough the occupational group with the lowest proportion choosing to settle in a larger city was that composed of nonprofessional white collar persons. Cities, including those in Maine, are normally characterized by having high proportions of white collar occupational opportunities.

TABLE 4

Size of Place by Present Occupation

Occupation	Size of Town		
	Under 2,500 (Percent)	2,500-19,999 (Percent)	20,000 and Over (Percent)
Professional Managerial	29	56	15
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	21	70	9
Blue Collar	31	50	19
Average	28	57	15
Number	56	116	30

Chi square equal 3.341. Probability equal 0.5025

Place of Work

As indicated in Table 5, there are relatively few differences among persons in the three occupational groupings and the location of their work. Approximately two-fifths of the persons in each of the work groups are employed in their communities of residence. This figure is somewhat surprising when it is remembered (Table 4) that just 15 percent of the employed residents live in places of 20,000 or more population. In some cases this may mean that the inmigrants have "fitted" their occupational choice to their preferences for living in relatively small places.

From a community point of view perhaps the most important relationship shown in Table 5 is a reversal in the traditional conception that the higher the social

TABLE 5

Location of Job by Present Occupation

Occupation	Location of Job: Same Town, Same County (Percent)	Different Town, Same County (Percent)	Different Town, Different County (Percent)
Professional Managerial	41	40	19
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	40	31	29
Blue Collar	41	36	23
Average	41	38	21
Number	78	72	40

Chi square equal 1.837 Probability equal 0.7657

status level of an occupation, the more likely the job holder was to be a commuter. American post World War II suburbs are classic examples of high level professional and managerial persons commuting to their places of occupation. In Maine, at least for our sample of inmigrants, persons employed in nonprofessional white collar and blue collar jobs are more likely to be commuters than are professional and managerial persons.[7] This relationship adds strength to the conclusion that smaller communities in Maine are gaining the services of a variety of professional persons (Ploch, 1982). However, as data from an unpublished table indicates, 28 percent of the respondents who live in the smallest towns (under 2,500 population) also work in their place of residence. Contrastingly the comparable figure for the mid-size towns (2,500 to 19,999 population) is 45 percent; for the towns larger than 20,000 the comparable figure is 69 percent.

Changes in Income

As indicated above, migration in the United States has long been associated with economic factors. In addition to the seeking or the accepting of a job in a new locality, an increase in income has also been a major motivation for moving, particularly across state lines. It came as a surprise to many observers that the

[7]For a detailed analysis of the proportion of commuters by size and location of community in Maine see Philip Harris, Richard Sherwood, Jr., and Robert Mayer, "Economic Distress and the Changing Nature of Rural Maine, June 1979. Maine State Planning Office.

so called turnaround (urban to rural) migration of the 1970's was not so characterized (Ploch, 1978). The present study confirms these findings.

As illustrated in Table 6, the majority of inmigrant respondents in each of the three occupational groups were making the same or less income in Maine than they did in their previous places of residence. These data support the findings reported in a previous publication in this series (Ploch, 1985) that migration to Maine is based to a great degree on quality-of-life and other noneconomic relationships.

Perhaps the greatest surprise contained in Table 6 is the fact that persons employed in the blue collar fields are most likely to be making the same or less income after their move to Maine. Demographic studies have documented that persons with higher education, which usually translates into higher income, are the most likely to migrate. And on the average, blue collar workers make less than white collar workers, particularly those employed as professionals and managers. These data would seem to confirm then that Maine is a migration choice for people with a variety of occupational backgrounds. This conclusion does have to be tempered, however, because of the fact that just about one of seven of the employed respondents in the study were blue collar workers.

TABLE 6

Changes in Income Level by Present Occupation

	Present Income Level	
Occupation	More (Percent)	Same, Less (Percent)
Professional Managerial	45	55
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	42	58
Blue Collar	31	69
Average	42	58
Number	84	115

Chi square equal 1.701 Probability equal 0.4273

Size of Household

As detailed in an earlier publication in this series (Ploch, 1984), the size of household among recent inmigrants to Maine is small. For the respondents for whom we have occupational data, 60 percent lived in one or two person households. Among the other 40 percent of households none was larger than seven persons, Table 7.

Among the three occupational groupings, one and two person households were most common (64%) among the professional and managerial group and least common (51%) among the nonprofessional white collar group.

Although, as indicated above there was some difference in the size of household by occupation, the differences were not great enough to be statistically significant. Perhaps the most significant fact about the size of household of the inmigrants is their small size. For none of the three occupational groups did a majority of the households consist of three or more persons. The inmigrant households, while they are bringing to Maine needed professional and managerial skills as well as other desirable attributes, are not likely to place undue population pressures on most of the receiving communities.

TABLE 7

Size of Respondent's Household
by Present Occupation

	Number of Persons Per Household	
Occupation	One or Two (Percent)	Three or More (Percent)
Professional Managerial	64	36
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	51	49
Blue Collar	54	46
Average	60	40
Number	122	80

Chi Square equal 2.238 Probability equal 0.3107

Marital Status

Two-thirds of the respondents were presently married, Table 8. The other third were either never married, divorced or widowed. There was a statistically significant difference in the proportions of the three occupational groups by marital status.[8] The range for "marriedness" was 88 per cent for the blue collar workers and 56 percent for the nonprofessional white collar/service workers.

One reason for the low rate of marriage among the white collar workers may be their relatively low average age. Table 9 contains the respondent's age

[8]The probability of the chi square statistic was 0.02, a difference which would occur by chance alone no more than two out of 100 times.

distribution. The most married group, the blue collar workers, are also the oldest among the three occupational categories.

It is likely, other things being equal, that the blue collar inmigrants are less likely to be mobile in the future than the persons who comprise the two white collar occupational categories, This conclusion is based on their "blue collarness" and the greater proportion of them who are married, older, and less well educated. All three of these characteristics tend to be associated with relatively low mobility in American society.

TABLE 8

Marital Status by Present Occupation

Occupation	Marital Status	
	Married (Percent)	Not Married (Percent)
Professional Managerial	67	33
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	56	44
Blue Collar	88	12
Average	68	32
Total Number	139	65

Chi Square equal 7.590 Probability equal 0.0225

Age

In total the age composition of the three occupational groups was quite different, Table 9. The two white collar groups, however, did not vary greatly by age composition; each of them do vary considerably from the blue collar group. The latter group was composed of the lowest proportions of persons under 35. The highest proportions of persons 35-49 and 50 and over were included in the blue collar grouping.

The blue collar group also contains the smallest number of respondents among the three occupational categories. For every one blue collar employed respondent there are more than five professional/managerial respondents. To the degree that our sample is representative of the universe of recent inmigrants to Maine, blue collar persons do not appear to be a major factor in the inmigration process. Their effects on their respective communities is likely to be relatively minimal because of their low numbers.

TABLE 9

Age by Present Occupation

Occupation	Age		
	Under 35 (Percent)	35-49 (Percent)	50 and Over (Percent)
Professional Managerial	54	34	12
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	61	33	6
Blue Collar	23	62	15
Average	52	37	11
Number	106	76	23

Chi Square equal 11.256 Probability equal 0.0238

Education

Of the characteristics associated with occupation which we are examining in this analysis, by far the greatest difference exists in level of educational attainment, Table 10. The difference is so large that it would occur by chance alone no more than once out of ten thousand times.[9] However, the variation in educational attainment is accounted almost entirely by the differences between persons in the professional/managerial category and those in the other two groupings.

The professional/managerial respondents predominate in the proportion of persons who have completed four or more years of post secondary education -- 76 percent. The comparable proportions for the other two groups are 11 percent for the nonprofessional white collar/service persons and 8 percent for the blue collar workers.

Except for the cited differences in educational attainment, relatively small differences exist between the two groups of "white collar" respondents. Thus, their social characteristics may help to bring them closer to the professional/managerial persons than to the blue collar workers. However, the general social characteristics of this "middle" occupational group tends to approximate the Maine norms more closely than do those of the professional/managerial grouping.

[9]The probability by the chi square statistic is 0.0001.

TABLE 10

Education by Present Occupation

Occupation	Education		
	12 and Less Years (Percent)	1-3 Years of College (Percent)	College Graduate (Percent)
Professional Managerial	9	15	76
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	58	31	11
Blue Collar	57	35	8
Average	24	21	55
Number	49	42	114

Chi square equal 83.283 Probability equal 0.0001

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Although the majority of recent inmigrants have come to Maine primarily for other than occupational reasons, their occupational choices and their correlates have considerable significances. The inmigrants are overwhelmingly professional/managerial persons with high levels of educational attainment. These characteristics tend to set them apart from the majority of Maine residents. And because a large majority (85%) chose to locate in Maine's small and medium sized towns and cities, it is obvious that the occupational composition of these areas is likely to be changed.

The total impact of the inmigrants will tend to be mitigated by the small size of their households. Sixty percent of the households contained no more than two persons yet their relatively young age (54% were under 35 years of age) could contribute to an increase in their family size in the future.

Because of the general volitility in the America of the 1980's, and the proclivity of migrants to remigrate, it is impossible to predict with any great assurance what the total impact of recent inmigrants to Maine will be. It can be stated with some assurance, however, that inmigration to Maine in the 1970's and early 1980's has altered (a) population distribution (particularly increased rates of growth in the smaller towns and communities), (b) increased the proportions of younger, highly educated persons and (c) provided a pool of able professional and managerial persons who could become important elements in Maine's future.

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APPENDIX TABLE 1

Occupational Distribution of Inmigrant Respondents
Prior to Their Moving to Maine

Occupation	Proportion (Percent)
Professional Specialties	37.1
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	25.9
Technical, Sales, Administrative (Includes Clerical)	11.6
Precision Production, Craft, Repair	11.6
Operators, Fabricators, Laborers	4.7
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	0.0
Service (Public and Private)	9.1
Total	100.0
Number	232

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Size of Place by Previous Occupation

	Size of Town		
Occupation	Under 2,500 (Percent)	2,500 - 19,999 (Percent)	20,000 & Over (Percent)
Professional Managerial	32	53	15
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	43	39	18
Blue Collar	43	41	16
Average	36	48	16
Number	86	114	37

Chi square equal 4.403 Probability equal 0.3542

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Location of Job by Occupation Before Moving to Maine

Occupation	Location of Job		
	Same Town, Same County (Percent)	Different Town, Same County (Percent)	Different Town, Different County (Percent)
Professional Managerial	38	39	23
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	43	43	14
Blue Collar	36	36	28
Average	38	39	21
Number	113	35	25

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Size of Respondent's Household Maine by Former Occupation

Occupation	Number of Persons	
	One, Two (Percent)	Three or More (Percent)
Professional Managerial	60	40
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	60	40
Blue Collar	50	50
Average	58	42
Number	138	99

Chi square equal 1.260 Probability equal 0.5325

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Marital Status by Former Occupation

Occupation	Marital Status	
	Married (Percent)	Not Married (Percent)
Professional Managerial	74	72
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	65	35
Blue Collar	84	16
Average	73	27
Number	176	64

Chi square equal 4.117 Probability equal 0.1277.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Age by Former Occupation

Occupation	Age		
	Under 35 (Percent)	35-49 (Percent)	50 & Over (Percent)
Professional Managerial	39	34	27
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	43	21	36
Blue Collar	18	53	29
Average	37	34	29
Number	89	82	71

Chi square equal 12.521 Probability equal 0.0139

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Education by Former Occupation

Occupation	Education		
	12 Years or Less (Percent)	1-3 Years of College (Percent)	College Graduate (Percent)
Professional Managerial	12	21	67
Nonprofessional White Collar, Service	60	24	16
Blue Collar	63	26	11
Average	31	23	46
Number	76	55	111

Chi square equal 82.608 Probability equal 0.0001